go, CA, USA, March 25-26, 2016 uman cancer cell lines MCF-7,

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palgae in micronutrient limitation hate P concentrations in nutrient gment and steroid accumulation. f N, S and P were combined in tivation of microalgae in phototions to obtain a high yield of tivation of microalgae in PBR N, S and P led to accumulated The lipidic compounds exhibited st DPPH, ASTP and OH radicals 2, 15.24 ± 1.44 and 21.11 ± 1.18 mechanism which is understood. croalgae lpidic compounds had in three human cancer cells: MCF-7, 50 value of 5.49; 11.42 and 6.68 ne inhibition of proliferation of

suggested that microalgae lipidic and antioxidant activity and could cal ingredients for functional food, biomass to reach the stage of The 21st International Conference, San Diego, CA, USA, March 25-26, 2016

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Intestinal Infection in Malnourished Children

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Key words: intestinal infection, malnutrition, children.

Background: Malnutrition is one of the most important underlying causes of child mortality and morbidity in developing countries, particularly during the first 5 years of life. Gastrointestinal and winary tract infections are the most common infections in malnourished children.

Objective: In this present study, intestinal infections were surveyed in malnourished children.

Methods: The present research was conducted as a cross sectional study over 12 months. In this period of time, all the malnourished children admitted to health center in south of Tehran, were included in study. Malnutrition was found in children with clinical examinations. The clinical examinations included measurement of body weight, height and weight-for-age children Z scores and compared them with the standard growth curve. Malnourished children and control group (were matched with sex and age to malnourished children) were referred to the laboratory for stool